

and Drugs Act, on February 6, 1918, quantities of smoked sausage which was adulterated.

Analyses of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results.

	1st sample. Per cent.	2d sample. Per cent.
Starch-----	4.5	4.8
Cereal-----	6.4	6.9

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, a cereal product, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to lower and reduce and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for smoked sausage, which the article purported to be.

On November 27, 1918, the defendant company entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$200.

E. D. BALL,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7021. Adulteration of smoked sausage. U. S. * * * v. Frank H. Wurzbach. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$20. (F. & D. No. 9315. I. S. No. 3343-p.)

On November 27, 1918, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Police Court of the District aforesaid an information against Frank H. Wurzbach, Washington, D C., alleging that said defendant did offer for sale and sell, at the District aforesaid, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on February 6, 1918, a quantity of smoked sausage which was adulterated.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

	Per cent.
Starch-----	8.4
Cereal-----	12.0

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, a cereal product, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to lower and reduce and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for smoked sausage, which the article purported to be.

On November 27, 1918, the defendant entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$20.

E. D. BALL,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7022. Adulteration and misbranding of cognac type brandy. U. S. * * * v. Arrow Distilleries Co., a corporation. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 9318. I. S. No. 21681-m.)

On November 19, 1918, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Arrow Distilleries Co., a corporation, Peoria, Ill., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about March 15, 1917, from the State of Illinois into the State of New Mexico, of a quantity of an article, labeled in part "Jules Marquies Brand Cognac Type Brandy," which was adulterated and misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results expressed, unless otherwise stated, as grams per 100 liters to 100 proof alcohol:

Proof at 60° F. (degrees)-----	81.6
Solids -----	282.5
Acids, total, as acetic-----	7.4
Esters, as acetic-----	17.4
Aldehydes, as acetic-----	2.4
Fusel oil -----	1.0
Furfural: None.	
Color insoluble in amyl alcohol (per cent)-----	78
Paraldehyde test for caramel: Positive.	
Caramel: Present.	

Product consists largely of neutral spirits colored with caramel.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, neutral spirits, had been mixed and packed therewith, so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted wholly or in part for cognac type brandy, which the article purported to be, and for the further reason that it was colored with caramel in a manner whereby its inferiority to cognac type brandy was concealed.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Brandy" and "Cognac Type," borne on the labels, were false and misleading in that they purported and represented to the purchaser thereof that the article was a brandy of a cognac type, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid, so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof into the belief that it was a brandy of a cognac type, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not a brandy of a cognac type, but was an article composed in whole or in part of neutral spirits and artificial coloring matter.

On January 18, 1919, the defendant company entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

E. D. BALL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7023. Adulteration of cheese. U. S. * * * v. 59 Boxes of Cheese. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 9319. I. S. No. 5820-r. S. No. C-973.)

On September 9, 1918, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 59 boxes, containing about 2,394 pounds of cheese, at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped on August 27, 1918, by the Plymouth Cheese Co., Mineral Point, Wis., and transported from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On September 10, 1918, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.